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(54) Method and apparatus for securely printing an indicia image in multiple passes including an enhancement pass

(57) A method for printing an enhanced postal indicia image on a mailpiece utilizing a postage meter having a printing mechanism (9) including a plurality of nozzles (10) that deposit an ink in a dot-matrix pattern includes moving the printing mechanism (9) and the mailpiece relative to each other over a first swath area on the mailpiece; selectively energizing the nozzles (10) thereby printing a dot-matrix pattern of a postal indicia within the first swath area; moving the printing mechanism (9) and the mailpiece relative to each other over a second swath area in overlapping relationship with the first swath area; and selectively energizing the nozzles (10) for printing a dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia which is complementary to the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia such that a dot-matrix pattern of the enhanced postal indicia is produced by a combination of the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia and the dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia.

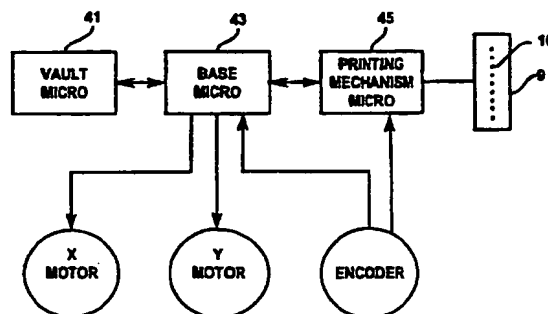


FIG. 3

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## Description

This invention relates to printing an image with multiple passes of a printing mechanism and more particularly relates to securely printing a postal indicia image utilizing multiple passes of a printing mechanism relative to a mailpiece.

Traditional postage meters imprint an indicia on a mailpiece or a label to be subsequently placed on a mailpiece as evidence that postage has been paid. These traditional postage meters create the indicia using a platen/ink die combination or a rotary drum/impression roller combination which are moved into contact with the mailpiece to print the indicia thereon. While traditional postage meters have performed admirably over time, they are limited by the fact that if the indicia image significantly changes, a new ink die or rotary drum will have to be produced and placed in each meter. Accordingly, newer postage meters now take advantage of modern digital printing technology to overcome the deficiencies of traditional meters. The advantage of digital printing technology is that since the digital printhead is software driven, all that is required to change an indicia image is new software. Thus, the flexibility in changing indicia images or adding customized advertising slogans is significantly increased.

Modern digital printing technology includes thermal ink jet (bubble jet), piezoelectric ink jet, thermal transfer printing, and LED and laser xerographic printing which all operate to produce images in a dot-matrix pattern. In dot-matrix ink jet printing, individual print elements in the printhead such as resistors or piezoelectric elements are either electronically stimulated or not stimulated to expel or not expel, respectively, drops of ink from a reservoir onto a substrate. By controlling the timing of the energizing of each of the individual print elements in conjunction with the relative movement between the printhead and the mailpiece, a dot-matrix pattern is produced in the visual form of the desired postage indicia image.

With regard to a postage indicia, there is a need to produce an indicia image which is visually appealing and clearly readable. The indicia image must have a relatively high optical density. That is, the density of the individual dots produced by the printhead must be sufficiently high. Moreover, it is desirable that the optical density of the indicia image is sufficient enough so that the indicia image is readable using conventional optical character reader (OCR) equipment. Furthermore, when a mailpiece having an indicia image thereon is processed by, for example, the United States Postal Service (USPS), it must be detected by a conventional facer/canceler machine in order to distinguish it from both stamped mailpieces and mailpieces without a stamp or indicia thereon. The facer/canceler machine typically detects a mailpiece having an indicia by exposing the printed indicia to ultraviolet lamps and then measuring the amount of radiated light emitted back by the indicia ink. If the measured radiated light exceeds a

predetermined level, the mailpiece is identified as an indicia and is subsequently processed to an appropriate station for further handling. It is to be noted that in the United States the indicia ink is a fluorescent ink. However, in other countries the indicia ink may be a phosphorescent ink which also emits radiated light when exposed to ultraviolet lamps such that these phosphorescent indicia can also be identified by detecting the amount of radiated light emitted therefrom. Therefore, if an indicia image is to be produced digitally in a dot-matrix pattern, the density of the individual ink dots must be sufficient to allow the fluorescence (or phosphorescence) of the indicia ink to be detected by the facer/canceler as discussed above.

In producing a dot-matrix image using a digital printhead, the individual dots in the matrix are often defined according to their relative density in two directions. That is, the dots will have a certain density in the direction of relative movement between the printing mechanism and the recording medium as well as a density in a direction perpendicular thereto, which perpendicular density is a function of the pitch (spacing) between each of the individual nozzles in the printhead. In the case of a very simple printhead having a single row of nozzles, the density of the dot-matrix pattern in the direction of relative movement between the printhead and the recording medium is dependent upon the speed of the relative movement between the printhead and the recording medium and the frequency at which the nozzles are energized. In the direction perpendicular to the relative movement, if a desired high dot density is required, the pitch between individual nozzles in the row of nozzles has to be precisely defined to result in the desired dot density. That is, the density of the nozzles themselves must be very high. As an alternative to using a printhead having a high nozzle density, a printhead could be used having two adjacent rows of nozzles that are offset from each other to obtain the desired dot density in the direction perpendicular to the relative movement of the printhead and recording medium. In this printhead configuration, the energizing timing of the nozzles in the two adjacent rows would have to be delayed relative to each other to allow individual columns of the indicia image to be created with the desired dot density. In yet another alternative, a plurality of printheads which are appropriately aligned could also be utilized to produce the desired dot density.

Each of the above-mentioned ways of producing the indicia image has serious limitations. With respect to using a single printhead having only a single row of nozzles, the complexity of producing a printhead which has the required nozzle density and is capable of printing the full height of the indicia image in a single pass of the printhead significantly drives up the cost of the printhead due to the complexity of manufacturing such a printhead which results in low manufacturing yields. In the case of using two adjacent rows of nozzles which are offset from each other, the manufacturing costs associated therewith is also relatively high and addi-

tional complexity is added to the meter electronics in order to control the delayed energizing of each of the nozzles in each of the rows to accurately produce the image without any noticeable shift in or misalignment of the indicia image. Finally, if a plurality of aligned print-  
 heads are used, the overall cost of the printing mechanism is obviously increased since two printheads are required versus one. Furthermore, as in the case of the adjacent rows of nozzles discussed above, the complexity of the electronics is increased to control the energizing sequence of the nozzles in the two print-  
 heads.

The Applicants of the instant invention have recognized the deficiencies associated with each of the above approaches, particularly with respect to producing a low cost postage meter for use in the home, small office, or home office environments. Accordingly, the Applicants embarked upon an approach to utilize a commercially available low cost printhead having a single row of nozzles which produces a relatively low dot density in the direction of the row. The low cost printhead produced the desired density indicia image by making multiple overlapping passes of the printhead. The printhead selected included a single row of 64 nozzles which when arranged transversely to the relative movement between the mailpiece and the printhead is capable of producing in a single pass a 0.8 inch high indicia at a resolution of 80 dots per inch (dpi) along the height of the indicia (perpendicular to the relative movement of the printhead and the mailpiece). However, since a greater dpi is desired along the height of the indicia image in order to ensure that it is detectable by a facer/canceler machine and preferably OCR readable, the printhead (or mailpiece) is shifted, after the first pass, along the height of the indicia such that during a second pass of the printhead a second indicia image identical to or substantially the same as the first indicia image is interlaced with the first indicia image to produce a combined indicia image having a density of 160 dpi along its height. Moreover, additional interlaced passes of the printhead can be performed in order to further increase the desired indicia height density, such as a third pass to produce a height density of 240 dpi. The shifting of the printhead along the indicia height is usually a fraction of the nozzle pitch, the fraction varying with the number of passes (1/2 for two passes, 1/3 for three passes, etc).

While the above solution by the Applicants allowed for the use of a low cost commercially available printhead in a postage meter for producing an indicia of an acceptable indicia height density, a potential security problem existed in that during each pass of the printhead a complete human readable indicia having an indicia height resolution of 80 dpi is produced. Thus, if three envelopes were inserted one on top of the other and then removed one at a time after each pass of the printhead, each envelope would have a readable indicia while the postage meter would only have accounted for the cost of one indicia. It is possible that despite the fact

that each of these low density indicias would not be detected by the facer/canceler and would thus be appropriately routed for visual inspection by a postal worker, the quality of the indicia produced could still be mistaken as being a valid indicia during the visual inspection. Moreover, depending upon the density of the image produced during the three passes, it was also possible that each of the three images would be identified by a facer/canceler machine as a valid indicia. Thus, the applicant's invention is based on the discovery of the problem and its source as discussed above.

In view of the above, the Applicants recognized that a more secure way of printing a desired density indicia is required which would still permit the use of commercially available low cost/low density printheads. The instant invention is directed toward the method and apparatus associated therewith.

The instant invention is directed toward a method and apparatus for securely printing an indicia which permits use of commercially available low cost printing equipment.

The method for printing an enhanced postal indicia image on a mailpiece utilizing a postage meter having a printing mechanism including a plurality of nozzles that deposit an ink in a dot-matrix pattern includes moving the printing mechanism and the mailpiece relative to each other over a first swath area on the mailpiece; selectively energizing the nozzles during step A) thereby printing a dot-matrix pattern of a postal indicia within the first swath area; moving the printing mechanism and the mailpiece relative to each other over a second swath area on the mailpiece, the second swath area in overlapping relationship with the first swath area; and selectively energizing the nozzles during step C) for printing a dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia which is complementary to the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia such that a dot-matrix pattern of the enhanced postal indicia is produced by a combination of the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia and the dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia. An apparatus incorporates the method.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate a presently preferred embodiment of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiment given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a postage meter incorporating the claimed invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the structure for moving the printing mechanism within the postage meter of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a schematic block diagram of the control system of the postage meter of Figure 1;

Figures 4(a), (b) and (c) together show the printing sequence of a representative indicia character;

Figure 5 shows a representative indicia produced

by the method of Figure 4; and

Figures 6(a), (b) and (c) together show a first method for printing a secure indicia including an enhancement pass.

Referring to Figure 1, there is shown a new low cost postage meter 1 having a very small footprint and intended for use in the home or small business environment. Mailpieces "M" (which for the purposes of this application include envelopes, labels, flats, etc.) are fed to the postage meter 1 in either the direction of arrows "A" or "B" until a sensor (not shown), such as a microswitch, is activated by the mailpiece "M" thereby identifying the presence of the mailpiece "M". Upon identification of the mailpiece "M", a printing mechanism 9 (see Figure 2) moves across the stationary mailpiece "M" to print the indicia image as will be discussed in more detail below. Prior to printing, the operator will have entered the postage required via individual keypad buttons 3 and the electronics in the low cost meter will have verified that a particular postage transaction is permissible. Thus, once the transaction has been authorized, detection of the mailpiece "M" by the microswitch triggers movement of the printing mechanism 9. As noted in Figure 1, a display 5 is disposed in a top cover portion 7 of postage meter 1. The display 5 permits the postage meter 1 to visually prompt any required input by the operator and to display the operator's input which has been entered through the keypad buttons 3.

Regarding the movement of the printing mechanism across the mailpiece "M" reference is made to Figure 2. Figure 2 shows a portion of the postage meter 1 which is housed under cover 7 and which permits movement of printing mechanism 9 in the directions of arrows "X" and "Y". Printing mechanism 9 is preferably an ink jet printer having a single row of nozzles 10 arranged transversely to the direction of arrow "X". However, any dot matrix producing printer could be used. Printing mechanism 9 is rotatably mounted on a guide bar 11 and connected to an endless belt 13 driven into rotation by a motor 15. Thus, via the movement of the motor 15 and belt 13, printing mechanism 9 is capable of being moved in a reciprocating manner between the motor 15 and an idler pulley 17. Moreover, the front end of printing mechanism 9 rests on a fixed support surface 19 and slides there along. A maintenance station is shown schematically at 21. The maintenance station 21 is a conventional structure at which purging, wiping and sealing of the nozzles 10 occurs during moments of non-printing. Printing mechanism 9 is positioned at the maintenance station 21 when not being utilized for printing. Thus, when the microswitch detects the presence of the mailpiece "M" in the postage meter 1, a postage meter microcontroller 43 (see Fig. 3) controls the operation of motor 15 to move printing mechanism 9 from maintenance station 21 and across the face of mailpiece "M" to print the postage indicia thereon.

As previously discussed, and in order to make use of a printing mechanism 9 which is a low cost/low nozzle

density unit, a plurality of passes of printing mechanism 9 over mailpiece "M" is required in order to produce a postage indicia image having an acceptable density in both the "X" and "Y" directions. The density of the dots in the "X" direction is easily controlled, via the microcontroller 45 (see Fig. 3), by coordinating the movement of printing mechanism 9 via motor 15 in the "X" direction together with the firing frequency of the individual nozzles 10. That is, the slower printing mechanism 9 is moved in the "X" direction for a given nozzle 10 firing frequency, the greater the dot density will be in that direction. With regard to the "Y" direction, printing mechanism 9 must be shifted in the Y direction after each pass of printing mechanism 9 in the "X" direction in order to increase the dot density of the produced indicia image along the "Y" direction.

The preferred structure for moving printing mechanism 9 in the "Y" direction is shifting mechanism 22 which includes a motor 23 operatively engaged to rotate a first gear 25 in either direction, a gear segment 27 which is intermeshed with first gear 25 and fixedly mounted on a shaft 28 that is rotatably mounted in a conventional manner in the postage meter 1, a second gear 29 fixedly mounted on shaft 28 and intermeshed with a shift arm 30 via teeth 30a, and an L-shaped housing structure 31 which is mounted for rotation in a conventional manner in postage meter 1 and in which guidebar 11 is eccentrically disposed relative to the center line of a hub portion 31a of housing 31. In a preferred embodiment, housing 31 is a single molded component including shift arm 30. The shifting mechanism 22 works as follows. Once the first pass of printing mechanism 9 in the "X" direction is completed, and it returns to its initial position, motor 23 causes a rotation of housing 31 and shift arm 30 via the gear train 25, 27, 29 and 30a. The rotation of housing 31 causes a corresponding movement of guide rod 11. However, since guide rod 11 is eccentrically mounted relative to the center line of hub 31a (around which housing 31 is forced to rotate) it moves along an arc such that there is a movement of printing mechanism 9 predominately in the "Y" direction. The gear train is designed such that the movement in the "Y" direction is a function of the spacing between the nozzles 10 and the number of passes of the printing mechanism 9 to be made as previously discussed. It should be noted that since the printing mechanism 9 is free to rotate about guide rod 11 while resting on support 19, any upward or downward movement of guide rod 11 is negligible. It is also to be noted that the opposite end of guide rod 11 is mounted in an identical housing 31 which is rotatably mounted in the main side frame of postage meter 1.

While the synchronization of the moving of printing mechanism 9 with the energizing of nozzles 10 is well known in the art, a brief schematic overview of a postage meter architecture utilizing such principles is shown in Fig. 3. The postage meter 1 includes a vault microprocessor 41, a base microprocessor 43, and a printing mechanism microprocessor 45. Vault microprocessor

41 perform funds accounting, while base microprocessor 43 manages the message interaction between the operator and the postage meter 1 via display 5. In addition, base microprocessor 43 acts as a communication channel between vault microprocessor 41 and printing mechanism microprocessor 45. Postage meter 1 also includes a conventional encoder 47 which provides a signal indicating the "X" position of printing mechanism 9. The encoder signal is used by base microprocessor 43 to control operation of the motors 15, 23 and is used by printing mechanism 45 to synchronize energizing of nozzles 10 with the movement of printing mechanism 9.

Referring to Figures 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c) there is shown in an enlarged view the steps for printing a single letter at a desired vertical dot density utilizing a printing mechanism 9 having a low nozzle density. Figure 4(a) shows the results of a single pass of printing mechanism 9 in producing the letter "H". That is, assuming printing mechanism 9 is moving from left to right in Figure 4(a), it can be energized in a known manner as it moves to produce the letter "H". Assuming, for example and ease of explanation, that there is only a single row of 7 nozzles 10 in printing mechanism 9 and the speed of printing mechanism 9 has been coordinated with the frequency of firing of the nozzles 10 such that individual nozzles 10 are energized when printing mechanism 9 is at any of the column 3 positions C1, C2, C3, and C4. The letter "H" is produced by energizing all of the nozzles 10 when the printing mechanism is at column C1, energizing only the fourth or middle nozzle 10 when the printing mechanism is at columns C2 and C3 and lastly energizing all of the nozzles 10 when the printing mechanism 9 is in the position of column 3 C4. The letter "H" produced during this first pass of printing mechanism 9 has a low dot density. That is, the dots in the vertical or height direction of the letter "H" are fairly well spaced apart such that a large amount of the white background of the paper shows through. In order to improve the visual quality of the letter "H", in this example, a second pass of printing mechanism 9 is made which is complementary in nature to the first pass. That is, during a second pass of printing mechanism 9, in either the left to right or right to left directions, an identical image of the letter "H" can be produced. The only difference between the first and second letter "H" images is that during the second pass printing mechanism 9 is shifted down by 1/2 of the pitch of the vertical spacing between individual nozzles 10 and therefore correspondingly 1/2 of the spacing between the ink dots of the first image. During the second pass of printing mechanism 9 the nozzles 10 will still be controlled to be energized at columns C1, C2, C3, and C4 just as they were during the first pass such that the dot density in the direction of movement of printing mechanism 9 will not be changed. Figure 4(b) shows that the letter "H" produced during the second pass is shifted by 1/2 the center to center vertical spacing "Z" of the dots of the first image "H". While Figures 4(a) and 4(b) have been shown separately to identify exactly what image is produced during each of the first

and second passes of printing mechanism 9, Figure 4(c) shows the finally produced image "H" which is an interlaced combination of the individual "H's" formed during the first and second passes of printing mechanism 9. It is quite clear that the finally produced image "H" has a dot density in the vertical direction which is twice as much as the vertical dot density individually produced during either the first or second passes of printing mechanism 9.

As previously stated, this procedure can be repeated for additional passes of printing mechanism 9 to further increase the dot density of the finally produced image in the vertical or height direction of the image. Thus, for example, if the finally produced H required 3 passes of printing mechanism 9, prior to the second pass printing mechanism 9 would be shifted along the height of the image by 1/3 of the pitch of the nozzles 10 and prior to the third pass printing mechanism 9 would be shifted again by 1/3 of the pitch of nozzles 10 relative to the position of printing mechanism 9 during the second pass thereof.

While the above description, for simplicity, was only applied to the printing of a single letter, the Applicants have applied this basic principle to produce a full postal indicia image. Figure 5 shows an enlarged representative example of a typical postage indicia which can be printed by postage meter 1 for use in the United States. The postage indicia 51 includes a graphical image 53 including the 3 stars in the upper left hand corner, the verbiage "UNITED STATES POSTAGE", and the eagle image; a meter identification number 55; a date of submission 57; the originating zip code 59; the originating post office 61, which for the ease of simplicity is just being shown with the words "SPECIMEN SPECIMEN"; the postage amount 63; a piece count 65; a check digits number 67; a vendor I.D. number 69; a vendor token 71; a postal token 73; and a multipass check digit 75. While most of the portions of the indicia image 51 are self explanatory, a few require a brief explanation. The vendor I.D. number identifies who the manufacturer of the meter is, the vendor token and postal token numbers are encrypted numbers which can be used by the manufacturer and post office, respectively, to verify if a valid indicia has been produced, and the multipass check digit number will be discussed in more detail below.

The Figure 5 indicia is simply a representative example and the information contained therein will vary from country to country. In the context of this application the terms indicia and indicia image are being used to include any specific requirements of any country.

As previously mentioned, the Applicants initially utilized a 3 pass approach as described above in connection with Figure 4 for producing the indicia 51. In their initial experiments, the Applicants utilized a printing mechanism 9 having a single column of nozzles which were capable of producing a dot density of 80 dpi. The drop size from each nozzle was approximately 50 pico liters resulting in an average ink dot size deposited on the paper of 4.2 mils in diameter. Thus, for a single col-

umn produced by the nozzles 10, approximately 2/3 of the swath area would be ink free. Therefore, to get as close as possible to producing in each column a solid line, three passes of printing mechanism 9 were made in an interlaced relationship to each other. Thus, during a single pass of printing mechanism 9 from either the right to left or left to right direction as viewed in Figure 5, the first pass of printing mechanism 9 produced the indicia image 51 having an indicia height dot density of 80 dpi. Moreover, the movement of printing mechanism 9 was synchronized with the firing frequency of nozzles 10 to produce a density along the length of the indicia image 51 of 240 dots per inch. During the second and third passes of the printing mechanism 9 over the area covered by the indicia 51, printing mechanism 9 was shifted by 1/3 the pitch density of the nozzles 10 to produce a final indicia image 51 which was the combination of 3 interlaced full indicia images. The finally produced indicia image 51 has a height of 0.8 inches, a dot density of 240 dpi in the height direction of the indicia and a corresponding dot density of 240 dpi in the length direction. Moreover, the individual indicia images produced during each pass visually look the same but may have an identical or slightly different dot pattern depending on the desired appearance of the final combined indicia image.

While the above method produces the indicia 51 which is capable of being read by OCR equipment as well as being detected by the facer/canceler machine, a potential security problem exists in that if someone stacked three envelopes in the postage meter 9 and pulled one envelope after each pass of printing mechanism 9, three envelopes would be produced each having an indicia image 51 of 240 dpi by 80 dpi. While the density of these individual indicia images would not likely be detected by the facer/canceler machine or be readable by OCR equipment, a risk still exists that all 3 envelopes could be used while the postage meter 1 only accounted for printing of a single indicia. That is, even if the facer/canceler machine did not detect the indicia, the envelopes would simply be passed to another station for a visual inspection. It is quite possible that during the visual inspection the 80 by 240 dpi indicia could be considered as a valid indicia. This security risk is considered unacceptable.

The above situation created a significant problem for the Applicants in their effort to produce a low cost postage meter 1 utilizing a low cost printing mechanism having a single column of nozzles which could print a postage indicia of a desired dot density through the multiple pass technique set forth above. The alternative solutions of using multiple printheads and printheads having multiple nozzle arrays to produce the desired dot density in a single pass significantly drives up the cost of postage meter 1 defeating a major objective of producing a low cost meter 1.

A first method of printing which overcomes the security problem discussed above is described in connection with Figure 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c). This method

produces a final indicia image utilizing only two passes of printing mechanism 9. Referring to Figure 6(a), during a first pass of printing mechanism 9 a complete low dot density indicia 76, of a single color ink (such as red) including both numerics and fixed graphics, is formed on a mailpiece (not shown) at an indicia height resolution of 80 dpi. During this first pass of printing mechanism 9 along the "X" direction the indicia image 76 is formed in a first "Swath" of printing mechanism 9 which is defined as being the area covered by nozzles 10 during the first pass. The density of the dots along the length of the indicia 76 may vary, but a preferred resolution is 480 dpi or greater. Thus, during this first pass of printing mechanism 9 the indicia image 76 is produced which may or may not have an overall dot density in both its length and height directions which would allow it to be detectable by a facer/canceler machine.

Prior to a second pass of printing mechanism 9, it is shifted along the height of the indicia by 1/2 the pitch of nozzles 10. Thus, during the second pass of printing mechanism 9 in either the left to right or right to left direction along the length of indicia 76, a second image 77 is produced that is interlaced with the first indicia image 76 since the first and second swaths substantially overlap each other. The dot density along the length of the second image 77 is the same as that of the first indicia image 76. The second image 77, which is a preselected portion of the first indicia image 76, is shown in Figure 6(b) and the interlaced combination of Figures 6(a) and 6(b) produces a final indicia image 79 as shown in Figure 6(c). Thus, during the second pass, additional dots (pixels) are placed within the graphical image 80 and the originating post office area 81 to enhance the overall quality of the indicia image 76 produced during the first pass. In particular, the areas with very small detail such as "United States Postage" and the body of the eagle have additional pixels added thereto to "clean up" the image. The combination of the second or "enhancement pass" with the image 76 produces the final indicia image 79 of Figure 6(c) which has an overall dot density that permits detection and sorting by a facer/canceler machine. The final indicia image 79 consists of portions having an indicia height density of 160 dpi and portions having an indicia height density of 80 dpi, whereas the dot density along the length of the indicia can, for example, be 480 dpi or as discussed above.

An important feature of the above method is that only during the first pass of printing mechanism 9 is an image produced which, when viewed by an individual, is recognizable as an indicia. The second pass of printing mechanism 9 produces an image which is not detectable by the facer/canceler machine as an indicia and is clearly not recognizable by an individual as an indicia. Accordingly, even if someone were to stack 2 envelopes in postage meter 1 and remove one after the first pass, only 1 of the envelopes would have an indicia thereon that might be visually recognized as a valid indicia. Moreover, based on the above concept, one skilled in

the art will recognize that the dot density of the indicia image 76 produced during the first pass can be varied in the indicia length direction such that the indicia 76 is not detectable by a facer/canceler machine. In this situation, even though an individual could not produce 2 indicia for the price of 1, if they attempted to do this and only used the mailpiece having the indicia 76 produced by the first pass alone, there is a good chance that the postal service could detect the fraudulent attempt on the part of the operator because the single pass indicia 76 would be sorted for visual inspection where its poor quality could possibly be detected.

A further variation of the method described in connection with Figures 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) is that in addition to adding the "touch-up" pixels to the graphics image 53, additional touch up pixels could be added during the second pass of the printing mechanism 9 to the numerics of the indicia 76 so as to improve the quality of the image and still obtain OCR readability of the numerics. Once again, the added numeric pixels would be limited so that during the second pass a visually recognizable indicia image would not be printed.

#### Claims

1. A method for printing an enhanced postal indicia image on a mailpiece utilizing a postage meter having a printing mechanism including a plurality of nozzles that deposit an ink in a dot-matrix pattern, the method comprising the steps of:
  - A) moving the printing mechanism and the mailpiece relative to each other along a first direction over a first swath area on the mailpiece;
  - B) selectively energizing the nozzles during step A) thereby printing a dot-matrix pattern of a postal indicia within the first swath area;
  - C) shifting the printing mechanism and the mailpiece relative to each other along a second direction transverse to the first direction and then moving the printing mechanism and the mailpiece relative to each other along the first direction over a second swath area on the mailpiece, the second swath area in overlapping relationship with the first swath area; and
  - D) selectively energizing the nozzles during step C) for printing a dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia which is complementary to the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia such that a dot-matrix pattern of the enhanced postal indicia is produced by a combination of the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia and the dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia.
2. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the postal indicia includes graphical elements and numerical elements.
3. A method as recited in claim 1 or 2, wherein during step D) the dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia includes at least portions of one of the graphical elements and the numerical elements.
4. A method as recited in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the dot matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia is not visually recognizable as a valid postal indicia.
5. A method as recited in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the nozzles are aligned in a single row which is substantially perpendicular to relative movement between the printing mechanism and the mailpiece.
6. A method as recited in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the printing mechanism is a single printhead.
7. A method as recited in claim 6, wherein the plurality of nozzles are aligned along a straight path.
8. A method for securely printing an image indicative of value on a recording medium, the method comprising the steps of:
  - A) printing, via a single printhead, a dot-matrix pattern of at least a portion of the image in a first swath area of the recording medium by moving the printhead and the recording medium along a first direction relative to each other; and
  - B) shifting the single printhead transverse to the first direction printing, via the single printhead, a dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the image in at least a second swath area of the recording medium which overlaps the first swath area by moving the printhead and the recording medium along the first direction relative to each other such that a combination of the dot-matrix pattern of the at least a portion of the image and the dot matrix pattern of selected portions of the image result in a final dot-matrix pattern of the image having a predetermined dot density.
9. A method according to claim 8, wherein during step A) a first dot matrix pattern of the image is printed, the first dot-matrix pattern having a dot density which is less than the predetermined dot density, and during step B) the first dot matrix pattern is selectively enhanced by the printing of the dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the image.
10. A method as recited in claim 8 or 9, wherein the final dot-matrix pattern has a varying dot density in at least one of the height direction and the length

direction of the image.

11. An apparatus for securely printing a postal indicia image on a mailpiece, the apparatus comprising:

A) a printing mechanism which is movably mounted in the apparatus, the printing mechanism including means for printing in a dot-matrix pattern; and

B) means for controlling relative movement between the printing mechanism and the mailpiece and for synchronizing energizing of the printing mechanism with relative movement between the printing mechanism and the mailpiece such that during a first pass between the printing mechanism and the mailpiece the printing mechanism prints a dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia image and during a second pass between the mailpiece and the printing mechanism a dot matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia image is printed in overlapping relationship to the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia image so that an appearance of the dot matrix pattern of the postal indicia image is enhanced.

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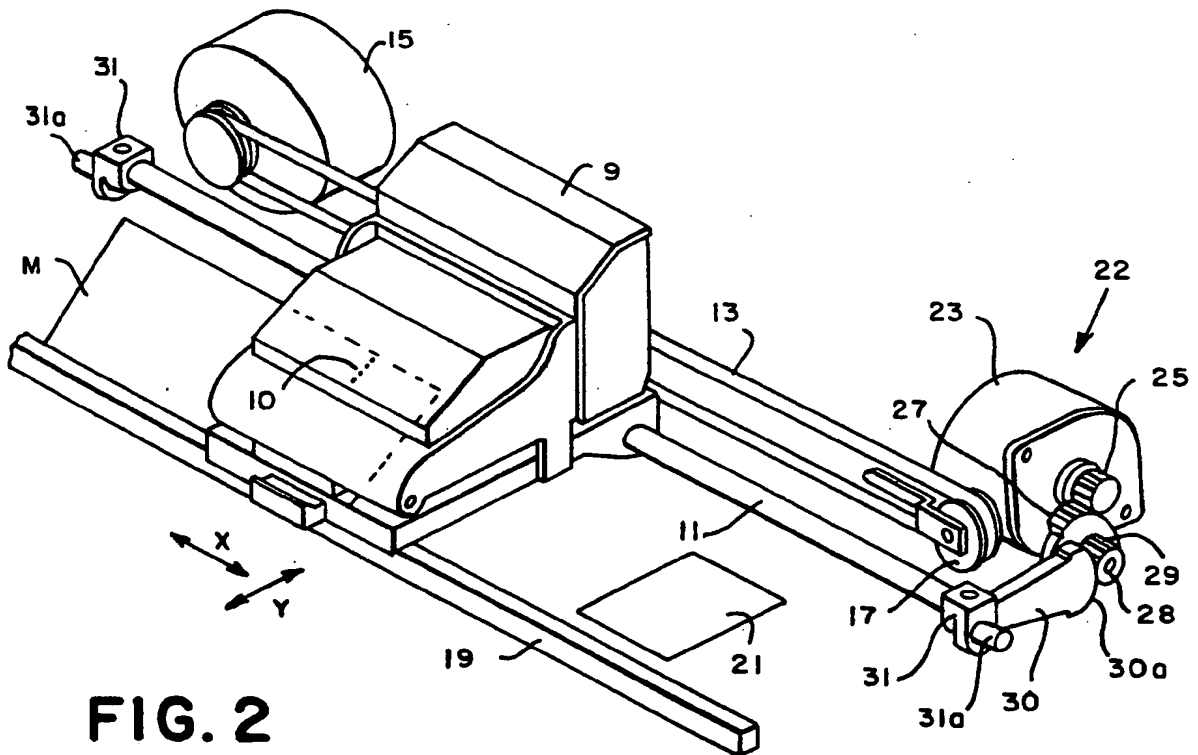
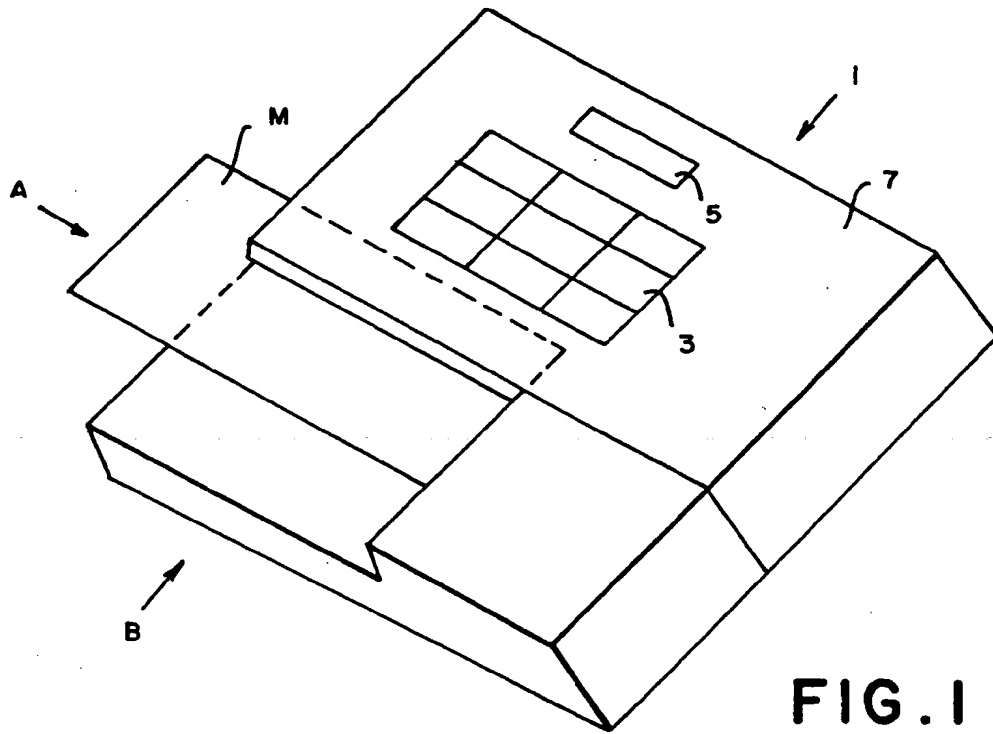
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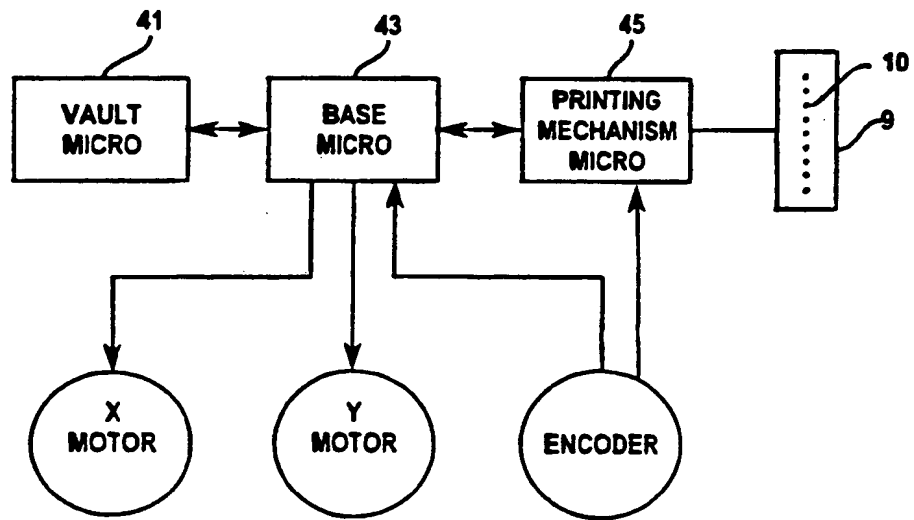
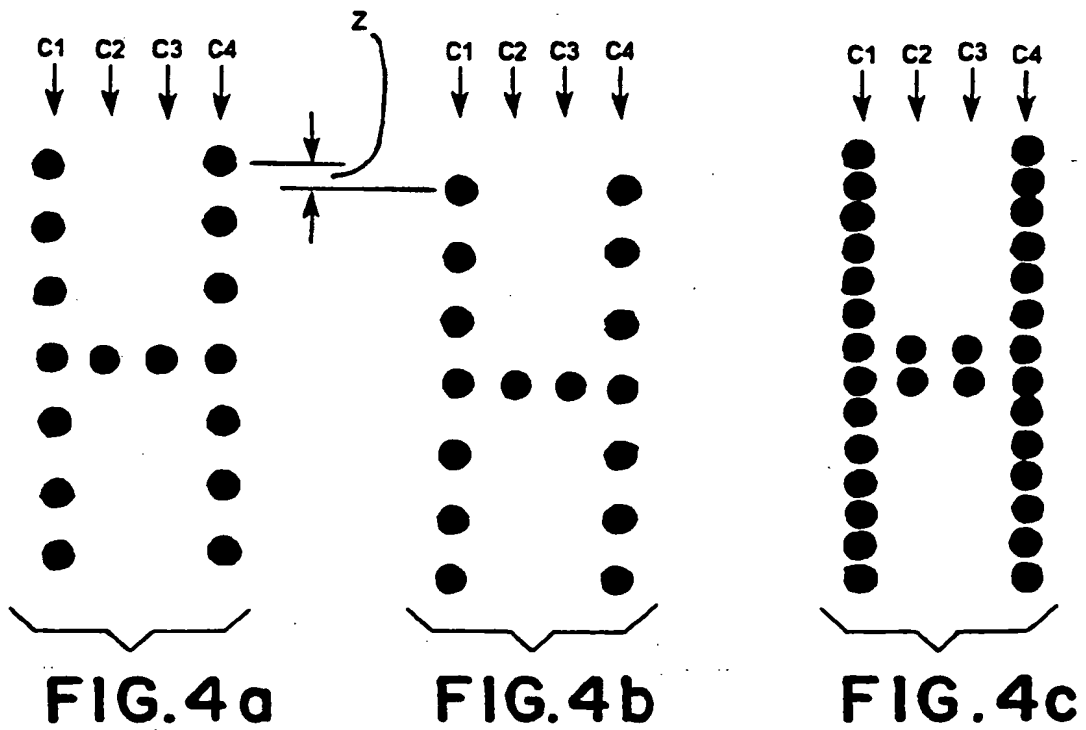


FIG. 3



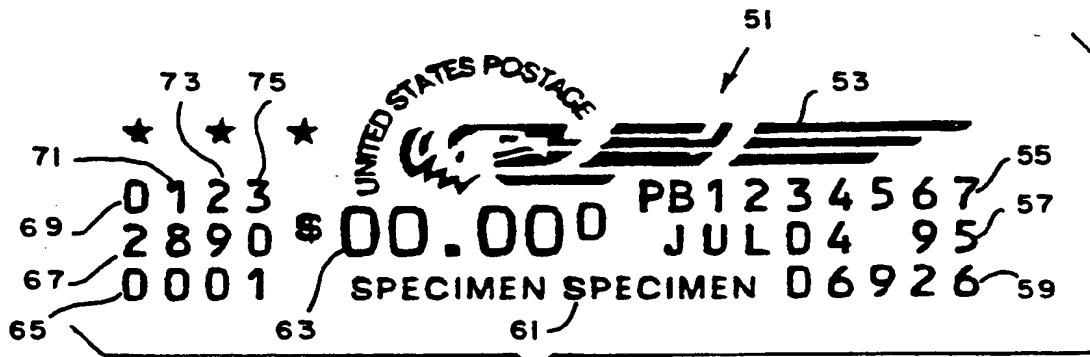


FIG. 5

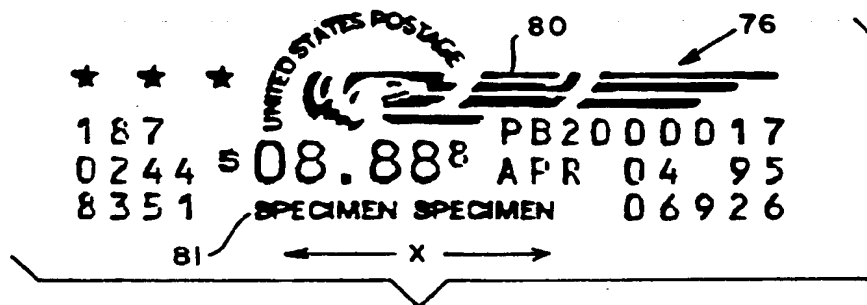


FIG. 6a

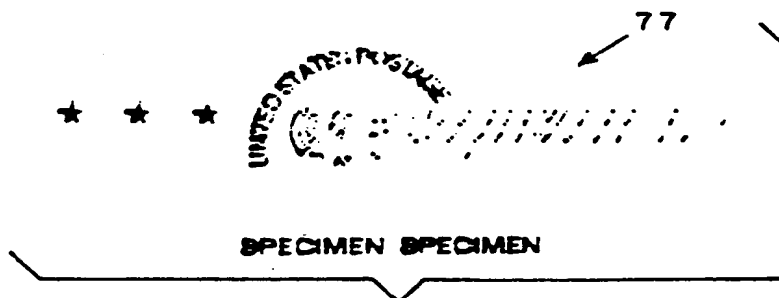


FIG. 6b

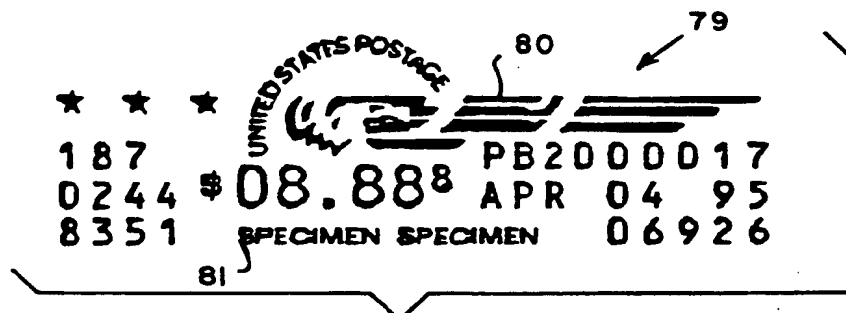
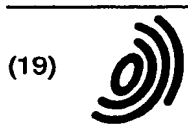


FIG. 6c



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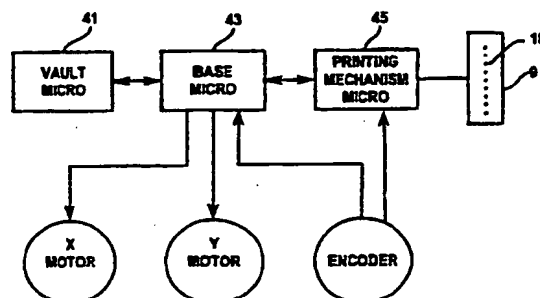
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(54) **Method and apparatus for securely printing an indicia image in multiple passes including an enhancement pass**

(57) A method for printing an enhanced postal indicia image on a mailpiece utilizing a postage meter having a printing mechanism (9) including a plurality of nozzles (10) that deposit an ink in a dot-matrix pattern includes moving the printing mechanism (9) and the mailpiece relative to each other over a first swath area on the mailpiece; selectively energizing the nozzles (10) thereby printing a dot-matrix pattern of a postal indicia within the first swath area; moving the printing mechanism (9) and the mailpiece relative to each other over a second swath area on the mailpiece, the second swath area in overlapping relationship with the first swath area; and selectively energizing the nozzles (10) for printing a dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia which is complementary to the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia such that a dot-matrix pattern of the enhanced postal indicia is produced by a combination of the dot-matrix pattern of the postal indicia and the dot-matrix pattern of selected portions of the postal indicia.



**FIG. 3**

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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
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			G07B B41J G06K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>7 September 1999</b>	Examiner <b>Van Dop, E</b>
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